

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. B. HOECKER, Optician,

312 FULTON STREET,
Opposite Johnson Street.

584 FULTON STREET,
Near Rockwell Place.

1212 FULTON STREET,
Near Bedford Avenue.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

"Psycho" Man or Auto-Man

on exhibition at
ANDERSON'S



Beginning Monday, March 18th at 4.30 and 7.30 P. M.

"PSYCHO" will play on the IDEAL-MELODISTE PLAYER-PIANO for two hours, afternoons and evenings, in the window of

ANDERSON & CO. 370 Fulton St., near Smith

FREE TO ALL—COME AND HEAR HIM

He is the Wonder of the World

Special Sale of Pianos and Playerpianos and Pianoplayers

Krell Auto Grand, \$750, used, walnut, for	\$475
Krell Auto Grand, 750, used, mahg., for	485
Ideal Playerpiano, 700, used, walnut, for	490
Ideal Playerpiano, 700, used, mahg., for	500

Outside Planolas — Pianoplayer — \$90 Upwards

Angelus \$90	Apollo \$80	Apollo \$90
Angelus 120	Ideal 125	Ideal 140

Used Upright Pianos

Jacobson Upright \$70	Square Pianos from \$20 Upwards
Pierce 120	Decker—carved legs \$20
Hardman 130	Hiseng " " 25
Gabler 145	Hiseng " " 30
Anderson-Bent 148	Slade " " 35
Anderson-Bent 170	Bradbury " " 35
Pease 180	Phelps " " 38
Hardman 190	Anderson " " 40
Anderson 195	Weber " " 50
Anderson 200	

Any of the above on easy monthly payments

Anderson & Co. 370 FULTON ST. NEAR SMITH, BROOKLYN

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN. Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 6 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Second Great Sale of Men's Cravenettes, \$12.50

For Monday \$16.50, \$18 and \$20 Rain Coats at

ONE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY events offered by Abraham and Straus that cannot be approached in value giving. Forget the price until you have seen the goods. It is a little beyond the comprehension of any man who knows Raincoat values to quite picture these Coats at \$12.50. These are made of fine selected, stylish fabrics rainproofed by the acknowledged standard process and made by the manufacturer of the best Raincoats turned out in America. Twice each season, in recognition of the immense quantity of his goods sold by us, he sends to us the small lots left in excess of orders. Either before or after purchasing it will do you good to compare them with any coats offered at \$16.50 to \$20.00.

Plain Oxford or olive coatings, as well as neat fancy effects in medium to dark colorings—cut over long, comfortable, stylish model—the best fitting and appearing "rain-or-shine" Coats we know of. Shoulder linings of serge, Venetian cloth, satin or silk, and there are all sizes to begin with, from 34 to 44.

NONE can be sent on approval—None C. O. D. Come early

Second floor, Men's Building.

CITY OWNERSHIP A FAILURE.

LONDON'S VERDICT ON ENGLISH SOCIALIST EXPERIMENTS.

A Thorough Practical Test Given to Municipal Ownership Theoretically The Result, Taxation and Debt—Autocracy of Socialism—Human Nature as a Factor.

LONDON, March 6.—London's verdict against municipal socialism in its latest Saturday edition may be described without exaggeration as the most important ballot box decision in this generation.

For fully twenty-five years the world has watched the steady and rapid growth in public favor of the Socialist theory best described by the phrase municipal ownership, or nationalization of industries. It is a theory which appeals strongly to idealistic minds. It appeals also to less Utopian and less worthy motives.

It won for itself so large a measure of support in Great Britain, in Germany and in some smaller communities that it gained what perhaps it deserved, a thorough practical test under the best possible auspices and conditions. For eighteen years it has been controlling the policy of the public administration of the metropolis of the world, where it has been applied with such purity of motive that its opponents have never questioned the honesty of any of its administrators. For an even longer period it has dominated the local authorities of Glasgow, and nearly every important English municipality has followed the lead of these two cities in greater or less degree.

The experiments in the forms in which they were first undertaken commanded public sympathy. They began with public ownership of gas and water supply. Then came public tram, municipal dwelling houses and tenements, municipal electricity supply, steamboats, &c.

In most cases the experimenters received an absolute free hand in the communities where they operated. Too much credit cannot be given to them for their honesty of purpose and faithful endeavor to make their efforts successful from the point of view of efficiency and economy. Compared with American records there is little corruption in British municipal administration.

There municipal enterprises have passed far beyond the experimental stage. They have long been as well established as private undertakings of the same nature. For several years at least they have been subjected justly and rightly to comparison with private corporations on similar lines.

The tests they were called upon to meet were the ordinary tests of the ordinary business world. There were in each case two simple points for consideration: Was the service rendered as efficient and as cheap as that provided by private enterprise? Secondly, and equally important, was the cost of administration to the stockholders, the public, as low as private stockholders have the right to expect?

Those are the points to which the people of Great Britain have given their chief attention in the recent local campaigns throughout the country and it has been the failure to furnish satisfactory answers to them that has resulted in an overwhelming mandate against the policy of municipal ownership.

The public mind has been very much fogged upon the question until recently. The reason is not far to seek.

It is only human perhaps to conceal failure when possible and even to try to give it the aspect of success. That this has been done with regard to many details of municipal ownership experiments the public have learned to their cost.

It was not difficult, it was not dishonest in the legal sense. Public accounts are an abstruse and inextricable puzzle to the average layman. How was he to know that false profits were shown by charging a portion of the expenses of some enterprise to a general public fund? How was he to detect the failure to provide an adequate renewal fund for rapidly deteriorating tramway equipment?

But one fact the average citizen could understand. The rate of taxation was mounting by leaps and bounds; the municipal indebtedness of the country was increasing at a still more rapid pace, and London's credit was declining to an extent marked by a discount of 15 per cent. in the market value of its securities.

Such a situation, it seems obvious, was enough to arouse any community and condemn any policy. London demanded explanations and it got them from such experts as Lord Avebury, Mr. Schooling and other public spirited men, who alone were able to give an intelligent account of what had really been done in the name of municipal ownership. When the truth became known to the body politic the result of the election was certain.

The readers of previous articles in THE SUN's columns upon this subject are familiar with some of the details of the failure of municipal socialism looked at from the business point of view. The situation had begun to develop other dangers of equal gravity.

Foremost among them were those incident to the creation of an enormous bureaucracy. There are now in Great Britain nearly one million public servants, in London the number of public employees is no less than 70,000.

Already they have been organized, first in societies according to trades, and later into

national Municipal Employees' Association. It goes without saying that in an election even ordinarily close they would hold the balance of power. In other words, those who choose their own employers, those who would give them the highest wages and the shortest hours.

What the situation would be if the army of public employees was still further increased by carrying out the schemes which the late County Council advocated it is confusing to contemplate.

The secretary of the Municipal Employees' Association said at a recent meeting: "The municipal employees of London could if they were organized do almost anything." P. J. Teynan, the organizer of the association, said: "Municipalization is a means to an end. The end is to establish in the near future a principle of nationalization of all the industries of the country."

Lord Avebury on the other hand points out that autocracy is another name for bureaucracy. "In some places the municipal employee amount to 5 or even 8 per cent. of the voters, and it must be remembered that, feeling themselves to be personally interested, a larger proportion of them vote than of ordinary electors."

"Town councillors will have to regulate the wages of their electors. Just think of the tendency to set the wages against the votes. Our municipal governors will be placed in a difficult, if not an impossible position."

"Is this an imaginary danger? Look at New York. The defenders of Tammany deny that there is actual corruption, but the electors support candidates who will support them, who will multiply posts and appoint their nominees. Must not this have a tendency to deter honest men from coming forward as candidates?"

"The inevitable result must be that instead of the employees being controlled by the Council, the Council will be controlled by the employees! In fact, the workmen will not be employed by the Council, but the Council by the workmen."

Such would clearly be the situation if the present application of municipal ownership were extended a little further. But let the principles of nationalization of industry be fully applied and there comes into effect broader and inexorable laws which reduce the workman to a condition of communal slavery.

Then bureaucracy becomes autocracy. Indeed, Lord Avebury points out the process in this strong passage: "It has, I think, been clearly shown that governments and municipalities cannot give the same care and thought and attention to details as private firms and companies; the services and products must be more expensive. The national output will be less."

"Wages, however, in the long run are governed and determined by international competition. The Government and municipal cotton mills and iron works could not raise their wages or they would ruin their markets. Moreover, as governments and municipalities would not increase their works or adopt improvements so rapidly as private firms and companies, the demand for labor would be less."

"The difference could not then be thrown on private enterprise as it is now, because private enterprise by the hypothesis has been driven away with, or rather will have been driven away with. With the same, therefore, or probably with lower, wages workmen would have to pay a higher price for the necessities of life."

"But this is not all. At present they are free. They can choose their employer and their employment. Under the new system this would not be possible."

"They could not choose their employer, for there would be only one. Nor could they choose their employment. If the State or the municipality is to be responsible for their workmen would have to do as they are bid."

"At present if they do not like their work or their employer they can change. That would be impossible under the new system which they will have created for themselves. Socialists frankly admit this. For instance, the Fabian Society says: 'Every one should have a legal right to an opportunity of earning his living in the society in which he has been born, but no one should or could have the right to ask that he shall be employed at the particular job which suits his peculiar taste and temperament. Each of us must be prepared to do the work which society wants done, or take the consequences of refusal.'

"But who is to determine what 'society' wants done? Some superior official, I am, indeed, surprised that Socialists should be prepared to surrender their personal freedom and reduce themselves to the position of slaves! Bureaucracy is the worst form of tyranny."

"The wages of cotton mills, ironworks and other similar employments would be those which the State or the municipality could afford to pay without losing the foreign markets and would govern the rates generally, for I presume it would be intended to pay work demanding similar effort and a similar amount of skill as far as possible at the same rate."

"We should all, moreover, have to undertake the work allotted to us by authority instead of choosing for ourselves. In fact, we should be slaves to the bureaucracy, which would under the circumstances be far more autocratic even than that of Russia."

The factor of bribery in elections—bribery in votes, not in money—has already entered

into municipal campaigns in England, where public ownership is the issue. Many candidates have testified to this effect, and indeed it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise.

By no means all the difficulties which have arisen in the practical operation of municipal ownership in Great Britain have yet been mentioned in this correspondence. The greatest of all is indicated when it is said that an ideal human nature is necessary to make this ideal theory successful.

Now, human nature may be growing better every day. The optimists insist that it is. Most practical men in this workaday world find human nature very much the same commodity that it was in the days of their fathers and grandfathers.

It is a commonplace of the industrial world that private enterprise get on the average better and more loyal service than corporate employers. When in place of a private corporation there is put that vague master, the general public, the tendency toward time serving and worse evils greatly increases. The moment the legitimate ambition to rise by merit is corrupted by the introduction of political and other influences honest endeavor is crippled for nothing begins. And who will say that the day is in sight when human nature will resist that temptation? Till it comes the day of successful nationalization or municipalization of industry will not dawn. H. R. C.

Squaw as a Housekeeper.

From the Beaver Republic.

Put the squaw in a tepee and she is the neatest of housekeepers. Everything in one of these big, roomy tents is in apple pie order. The blankets are neatly rolled and stowed away under the edge of the tepee, leaving the center clear. Bright colored blankets and fine fur robes are spread about, and a wonderfully headed dance drum hangs from one of the poles.

But, on the other hand, put a squaw in a house and she is anything but a success. Go into one of these frame houses and you will find the mattresses laid along the floor, with the whole family sprawling thereon. The cracked cook stove will be in the middle of the floor, with anything but agreeable odors coming therefrom while the meal is in progress. Outside the beds and springs will be used as chicken roosts.

But the squaw doesn't let her housekeeping shortcomings worry her. When she puts on an old cloth robe, valued at anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2.00, and rides to the fair or to the agency on a Sunday astride a beaded saddle, she is a picture of contentment that any of her white sisters might envy.

Only Reported Dead.

From the London Globe.

A startling case of the sudden reappearance of a person supposed to be dead is reported from the village of Monte-Segali, near Pavia, where a soldier, supposed to have been killed in the fight between the Italians and Abyssinians at Abba-Garima and mourned and almost forgotten, frightened the wits out of his relations by quietly knocking at the family door the other day, and inquiring as it was opened: "Well, here I am."

He afterward explained that, though left on the field for dead, he recovered from his wounds, and on being released went to London, where he obtained work as a waiter, and then getting a little shop of his own made money enough to make him think of seeing Italy once more.

STORIES OF MEAN PEOPLE.

Woman Returns Skewers to Butcher—Miser Paid for Delivering Own Letter.

"There are some meanesses which are too mean even for man—woman, lovely woman, alone can commit them."

We quote this sentence from "A Shabby Genteel Story" not as any reflection on our fair readers, but merely as a fitting introduction to an example of meanness on the part of a lady which we feel sure is quite exceptional among her sex. This lady was in a fairly good position and lived in one of the suburbs of a large town. One morning she went to her butcher with a basket filled with wooden skewers. She told him she had saved them—that they had been weighed to her as meat, and that she had brought them to receive their weight back again in meat!

Is there a man bold enough to carry economy so far?

Perhaps the meanness of mean people are more often actuated by feelings of avarice rather than those of economy. It would be difficult, for instance, to find a worse case than the following. An old man once wrote a letter to a friend, and wishing to save his stamp he ordered his servant to take it to its address. It was raining and the girl wore a new dress that she was afraid of spoiling. She looked into the street, saw a boy she knew, and calling out to him she said, "Deliver this letter for me, and I will give you a penny." The miser heard the offer and said, "Give me the penny, and I will carry the letter myself." What is more, he did so.

"The meanest person of whom I ever heard," says a contributor to the *Capitan*, from which these stories are taken, "was the owner of a certain sweetshop in a Yorkshire village. One of my aunts when she was a girl went to buy a pennyworth of sweets. After carefully placing a number of the required sweets in the scale pan the shopkeeper, finding that they did not quite make the necessary weight, carefully chose another sweet and added it to the pile. But unfortunately the sweet proving heavier than he had expected, the arm of the balance containing the sweets slowly descended. So he took the offending sweet off the pile and actually bit it in two, placing one-half back in the bottle and the other in the paper bag into which he emptied the pennyworth. Then, without a word of comment on this extraordinary performance, he handed the bag to my aunt."

The workmen's compensating act should put an end to examples of meanness such as the following: Early one morning a bricklayer was going up a scaffolding with a box of bricks when he fell to the ground, sustaining a broken leg and other injuries. The master builder, who was notorious for his closeness, visited the hospital to which the poor fellow had been taken, and approaching the latter's bedside observed, "How on earth did you manage it, Jim?" "Sheer accident, sir—I slipped," replied the sufferer, faintly. "Oh, well, you know, you should have been more careful," said the master builder. "Every brick in the box was broken, and I and by the time sheet that you had not earned enough to pay for them, but as you are injured I won't press the matter further—you may pay for them gradually when you recover."

Early Spring Untrimmed Hats—Small Priced.

We can say, without reservation, that this is the most complete showing of Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats in the Greater City. Prices unmatched anywhere.

For Children, 75c. to \$1.25 Hats For Women and Misses, \$1.75 Java For Women and Misses, \$2.25 Imitation Hair Hats at \$1.75. Imitation black hair Hats are very much desired; we have secured from an exclusive maker a number of the latest shapes in a new brand, fashioned so as to require a simple flower trimming for immediate wear.

Ready-to-Wear Hats for Spring for Women, Misses and Children.

Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats, \$2.05 to \$3.00. Designs from our own workrooms and the makers of the best high-grade Hats in this country. They are in the Sailor, Napoleon and large bell crown effects, made of Tuscan, Milan, hair, Panama, Leghorn, pearl and fancy braids; trimmings are of velvet and silk ribbons, flowers and fancy materials; best showing anywhere; moderately priced at..... \$2.05 to \$3.00

Lingerie Hats for Children, \$4.95 Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear \$6.00 to \$7.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats, \$5.00 and \$6.25. A number of designs from our own workrooms and some exclusive makers; patterns where there are but one or two of a kind and we are unable to duplicate. Shop early if you desire to share.

Main and Mezzanine floors, East Building.

Women's Suits for Easter—Important. Two Extra Great Values for Monday.

Taffeta Lined Serge Suits, \$24.75.

Very smart and plain tailored, after the newest special order model. Coat hip length, mannish collar and revers, double breasted fronts, slightly fitted back, white piping edges, three-quarter sleeves, full plaited skirt, trimmed with two wide bias folds at hem. In black, navy and brown serge.

Women's \$8.00 to \$10.00 Separate Tailored Skirts, \$4.95.

These Skirts are exceptional bargains, the product of one of the best skirt makers in this city. All new plaited styles, worsteds, Panamas, etc.; black and colors; a splendid skirt offering..... \$4.95

Women's \$15.00 Rain Coats at \$9.98.

Unapproached values. Of rainproof cravenette twills, in Oxford, gray, tan and olive. Priestly proofed fabrics. The goods would cost about \$2 a yard over the counter—easy enough to figure the saving in this ready made garment at..... \$9.98

Three-Quarter Black Cloth Coats, \$11.75.

In the newest light weight black cloth model, three-quarter length, satin lined throughout; silk and braid trimmings at neck and cuffs; a splendid and stylish Spring outer garment.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Supreme in Great Bed Sale. Saving One-Fifth to a Half on New Beds.

For Monday \$3.00 Iron Bed, \$1.75. \$9.50 Iron Bed, \$6.95. \$42.00 Brass Bed, \$31.50.

White enamel, continuous design, made in all sizes, not more than 3 to a customer. Store orders only.

Pillows. At 50c., regularly 75c. Feather Pillows, 21x27 inches, in blue and white ticking. At 85c., regularly \$1.10. Feather Pillows, 22x28 inches, 3 pounds each. At \$1.85, regularly \$2.25. Feather Pillows, 22x28 inches, 3½ pounds each. At \$2.25, regularly \$2.70. Feather Pillows, 22x28 inches, 3 pounds each. At \$3.25, regularly \$4.05. Feather Pillows, 24x30 inches, 3 pounds each.

\$3.00 Pillow, \$2.25. 22x28; all goose feathers; 3 lbs.; fancy ticking.

Springs for Metal Beds. At \$1.65, regularly \$2.50. Steel frame, woven wire, all sizes. At \$2.50, regularly \$3.50. Steel frame, woven wire, all sizes. At \$2.95, regularly \$4.00. Steel frame, woven wire, all sizes. At \$3.75, regularly \$5.00. Steel frame, woven wire, all sizes.

Mattresses—All Absolutely Sanitary. All Mattresses made in our own factory and under the most rigid sanitary regulations. (No old bedding remade in our factory.) At \$4.15, regularly \$6.00. Fiber with mixed hair top, full size. At \$8.10, regularly \$10.50. Mixed hair, A. C. A. ticking, full size. At \$15.75, regularly \$20.25. A. & S. all hair Mattresses made in 2 parts at lowest price.

The Following Items for Tuesday.

Silk Dresses for Women at \$9.75—A Great Sale.

So great is the response to these announcements that after sale time is over not one Dress remains to tell the story, so if you desire to share, better come early. These values for Tuesday are unapproached anywhere, and despite the fact that taffeta silk has advanced in price these figures are lowest yet.

\$15.50 Taffeta Dresses at \$9.75.

One hundred and twenty-five in all. Black taffeta, brown taffeta, champagne taffeta, navy taffeta, red taffeta, green taffeta. Made with a full waist. Pointed net yoke and collar, from which a series of tucks extend; short puff sleeves, full flare side plaited skirts.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Embroideries—Four Fine Offerings.

Two thousand yards of exquisite 22-inch Allovers, consisting of English eyellet, combination of French blind work and English eyellet; also neat baby patterns; every piece a bargain. Made to sell at \$1.35 to \$2.39 a yard, at 98c., \$1.19, \$1.29 and \$1.59 a yard.

Twenty-five thousand yards of fine A great many choice corset cover Embroideries, Swiss and nainsook French blind work and English eyellet, all with heading to run ribbon through; sold in 1½ yard lengths. Made to sell at 65c. to \$1.39, at 49c., 74c. and 98c. a length

Unprecedented showing of 18, 22 and 27 inch Swiss Flouncing, consisting of shadow work, English eyellet and French blind work. Made to sell at 75c. to \$1.89, at 59c., 89c., 98c. and \$1.25 a yard.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

For Tuesday \$1.50 to \$1.75 Carpets, \$1.25 a Yard.

A line of Body Brussels, extra quality Wilton Velvets and high grade Axminsters, in a choice of 50 new patterns, suitable for any part of the house.

Third floor, East Building.

For Tuesday The Best Value in Cigars Offered Anywhere.

Komeezy Perfectos. Box of 25, 90c., and box of 50, \$1.80. Main floor, Men's Building.